



**Local scholars compare policies****Rectors to hold Manila talks**

JEDDAH, Aug. 24 (SPA) — Dr. Abdullah Omar Nassif, rector of King Abdul Aziz University, flew to Manila Sunday to attend a conference of rectors throughout the world. The conference begins Thursday.

The rectors of King Faisal, Riyadh and Petroleum and Minerals Universities left on a separate flight Saturday to brief the conference on the Kingdom's academic policies. The ten-day conference will deal with the status of universities throughout the world and compare educational guidelines, policies and programs. The conference is held once every five years.

Meanwhile, Dr. Joseph Wilson, president of Portland University, Saturday paid a visit to King Abdul Aziz University here for talks with various faculty deans and other officials on cooperation between the two universities.

Sunday he visited the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, and on Wednesday he will visit the Information Ministry here.

In other university developments, Riyadh University intends to recruit personnel from Switzerland and West Germany to run King Khaled teaching hospital.

As work on the hospital is nearing completion, the university sent Dr. Hassan Abdulla Kamel, medicine faculty dean to Switzerland and Germany in the past few days to contract with a full team of nurses, technicians and doctors.

**Businessman reaffirms Jihad support**

By a staff writer

JEDDAH, Aug. 24 — Sayed Hassan Abbas Sharbati has donated more than two million boxes and bags of flour for Afghanistan's mujahideen. In addition, he also donates SR1 million a month in cash to the freedom fighters through the Muslim World League.

However, he said there was some inaccuracy in a report published Thursday, in regard to the subsidized imports of foodstuffs. It is not true, he said, that he had declined to make use of government subsidies on foodstuffs intended for donation to the mujahideen. Those which were not subsidized, included only tea, sugar, rice and wheat that he donated.

He reaffirmed his total support of Crown Prince Fahd's appeal for jihad to liberate Jerusalem, Palestine and the occupied Arab territories saying that it was the least that every good Muslim should do to achieve this objective. "We should give our wealth and our lives to liberate our lands," he said.

**Kingdom raps Kuwait in volleyball**

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia's volleyball team scored its first victory here Saturday in the second Arab mens championship by beating the Kuwaiti team 3-1. The championship opened Friday.

In the first match, Kuwait inched by with 15-11 in the second the Kingdom scored 15-12, in the third Kuwait scored six goals consecutively, but soon after the Kingdom's team rearranged itself and ended the match 15-10 in its favor.

In the fourth match, the Kingdom's team

Sayed Hassan Abbas Sharbati

Sharbati cabled King Khaled and Prince Fahd to offer his services and all his resources for Jerusalem and pledging to provide the foodstuffs that will be needed by the Muslim armies fighting the liberation war. The King and the prince sent him their thanks and appreciation by direct telegrams and through the national Saudi Press Agency, which carried the messages worldwide.

was in full control and finished with 15-2, winning three matches against one. The uncontested star of the event was Saudi player Maatouq Salim. The team also included Muhammad Ahmad Qasem; Rifaat Tashkendi; Ibrahim Al-Ammar; Jamal Assiri; Ahmad Al-Bar; Muhammad Sennou; Ubaid Zayed; Saud Al-Arif; and Muhammad Ahmad Abdul Rahman.

The Saudi team will enter the second competition Sunday against the United Arab Emirates team.

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AL ALAMIA



Sheikh Muhammad Abo Al-Khail

**Aba Al-Khail returns**

TAIF, Aug. 24 (SPA) — Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Abo Al-Khail returned here from Ankara Saturday evening after discussing cooperation in various areas with Premier Soliman Demirel and Finance Minister Ismet Sizkin.

Abo Al-Khail, who arrived in Ankara from Tunis Friday evening after leading the Kingdom's delegation to the Arab Finance and Economy Ministers Conference, also conferred with Foreign Minister Khairuddin Erkman.

The minister also signed a \$250 million credit agreement in the context of Turkey's economic rescue program. The credit brings to \$500 million the total Saudi Arabian aid commitment to Turkey. Last year the Saudi Development Fund extended a \$250 million loan to help that country's troubled economy.

**Gulf states give approval for U.N. aid**

KUWAIT, Aug. 24 (SPA) — The Gulf states have given tentative agreement for assistance to the United Nations' Childrens Fund and other United Nations' organizations through a project to be named temporarily as the Independent Financial Body of Gulf States, according to Prince Talal ibn Abdul Aziz, assistant secretary general for UNICEF.

Prince Talal said before departing Kuwait Saturday that Iraq, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait agreed in principle to establish the project. He was authorized to discuss the project with these countries ambassadors in the Kingdom. The project aims at serving humanity featured in the family, he said.

Prince Talal's talks with the Ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah involved projects that could be presented by UNICEF or other United Nations humanitarian organizations for Gulf states, Arab countries and the developing countries.

**Comment**

By Nasser Al-Qar'awi  
Al Riyadh

Routine and slow production in government departments needs to be seriously studied to know the real causes for such tendencies and to find remedies for their elimination.

The administrative procedure inside any government office needs technique and modernization in the method of work. The development process along with economic, scientific and cultural growth requires modernization of administration in an advanced stage of work with a specific quality and quantity of personnel.

In the present set-up, the administrative machinery needs to take radical action as provides the actual foundation stone in the edifice of a comprehensive development activity in the country. Any administrative organization, in its capacity as a basic development factor needs a process of development and assessment from time to time. The components of a good development never would be compete unless stress is laid on administrative modernization. Such development in administrative machinery has not, however, taken place in the development process of this country.

We would like to stress to the Civil Service Board, the General Administration of Administrative Reform of the Ministry of Finance, the Institute of Public Administration and other responsible circles that we do not need long queues of manpower as much as we require quality workers. Perhaps an erroneous administration would require a horde of workers, despite the fact that we are in need of quality more than quantity for various reasons. I only wish these sectors understood the situation in its proper perspective.

**Special grasses offer chance to develop desert pastures**

Special to Arab News

BAHRAIN, Aug. 24 — Australian specialization and experience in techniques for turning deserts in pastures have been applied for countries like Saudi Arabia.

Through time, Australians have developed specialized techniques for ploughing and seeding, which are used for regeneration and dust-control programs. One of the more suitable varieties of grasses for the Arabian Gulf is the Western Australian. It is the most drought tolerant of the perennial buffel grasses and grows to heights of between 30 and 60 centimeters with dense fine-leaved tillers.

In Australia, it grows in rainfall areas as low as 150 mm to 650 mm in zones ranging from latitude 15 degrees south to about 30 degrees south. It grows well with either winter or summer rainfall and is reasonably frost tolerant.

Birdwood is a bunch-type grass which normally grows from 30 cms to 150 cms high. It is similar in appearance to buffel grass but

its purple seed has short, stiff teeth instead of fine bristle. This results in more efficient seeding or drill sowing.

It responds well in areas of limited rainfall because seed can be produced within a month of germination. The grass will also flourish in belts with as much as 850 mm of rainfall and it grows well with fertilizers.

Rainfall areas of 750 mm are ideal for birdwood seed and it is also suitable for irrigation programs in which there are heavy applications of superphosphate or nitrogen fertilizer.

The grass is platable and withstands heavy stocking. The crude protein content of both buffel and birdwood grasses can reach as

much as 13 per cent in the lush heading stages, but this figure falls to about six to seven per cent when mature.

Kapok bush is a perennial shrub which grows to a height of 1 meter and can cover 1 sq. m. on the surface. The taproot is strong and grows rapidly even in the seedling stage and it will penetrate hard stony soils.

Its crude protein content is extremely high, ranging from 18-23 per cent when green and falling to 12 per cent when setting seed and 8 per cent when dry.

Kapok is useful during dry periods when other grasses have a low protein content. It is drought tolerant and able to withstand extremes of temperature from 0 deg C to 50 deg C. The grass is potentially able to grow in most deserts of the world.

Australia is also developing new perennial shrubs for more arid tropical regions. These include verano stylo and seca stylo which have been successfully grown in northern Australia in rainfall as low as 400 mm.

Two species are particularly suitable for soil with a high salt content. River saltbush and puccinella ciliata both grow well in this environment.

**prayer times**

Monday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.48	4.43	4.16
Ishraq	6.07	6.02	5.38
Dhuhr	12.30	12.30	12.01
Asr	3.53	3.59	3.28
Maghreb	6.46	6.50	6.19
Isha	8.16	8.20	7.49

**Al-Harakan to address conference**

JEDDAH, Aug. 24 (SPA) — Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan will discuss the objectives of the Mecca-based Muslim World League as one of the speakers at the opening of the Islamic Information Conference in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The conference, which was organized by the MWL in conjunction with the Indonesian government, will be opened by President Suharto. Suharto also will deliver the inaugural address. Both the opening and closing sessions of the conference will be transmitted live by satellite to Saudi television.

A large number of Muslim media officials and scholars will attend the conference, which also will include seminars and an Islamic book exhibition.

**Registration begins**

AL-KHOBAR, Aug. 24 (SPA) — The Girls' Tailoring Training Institute here will begin registration of applicants from the coming academic year 1980-81 as of Tuesday, it was reported. Al-Khobar Girls Education Director Abdullah Al-Baoud said Saturday that 24 students will be admitted this year. There are 120 students studying at the institute now, he added.

**WEATHER**

Moderate summery weather will prevail in most areas. The sky will be cloudy to partly cloudy in the western and south-western highlands, bringing possible scattered, thunderstorms.

Winds will be north-westerly to north-easterly and moderate. They may become active, causing sand haze in some areas.

Seas will be moderate to medium.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	40	25
Jeddah	35	26
Riyadh	41	26
Dhahran	40	27
Medina	42	28
Taif	45	23
Jizan	37	27
Gassim	40	25
Hail	38	20
Tabuk	36	21
Jubail	37	29
Abha	30	13

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July 25, 1980

## More details required on Billy's involvement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — Despite two days of unflappable testimony by Billy Carter on his Libya dealings, several investigating senators say they are not satisfied. The U.S. president's brother told a Senate investigating subcommittee Thursday and Friday that his relations with Libya did not hurt President Jimmy Carter or the country — just Billy Carter.

He testified he got \$220,000 in loans directly from the Libyan government and recounted his unsuccessful wheeling and dealing to become a Libyan oil broker. But he told the panel Libya got no U.S. influence in return.

He swore under oath that the Libyans never asked him to ask Carter for anything, he never did ask his brother for anything, and the president would not have done anything if he had.

Unimpressed, some of the senators publicly castigated him for getting involved with Libya at all and several said they are not satisfied they have the full story yet on his Libyan ties. Republican Senator Robert Dole issued a statement Saturday saying "the deeper we get, the more we turn up." Dole said the Senate investigation has yet to determine whether Billy was involved "in any other Libyan deals such as C-130's, military trucks or other arms."

Senator Strom Thurmond, another Republican, told President Carter's brother during the hearings he was "skeptical" of Carter's denial that he had been a Libyan foreign agent.

Senator Birch Bayh, chairman of the Senate panel, told a news conference that the subcommittee will make a preliminary report of their findings by October 4.

Earlier, Arab-Americans have expressed serious concern over the involvement of President Carter's Jewish Affairs adviser Alfred Moses in White House deliberations on the Billy Carter affair. The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) has questioned the propriety of Moses' involvement on the grounds that much of the hostility to Billy Carter's ties to Libya has come from American Jews, upset by Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi's militant anti-Zionism.

In a recent letter to White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler, the (NAAA) said he believes that Moses' involvement in this issue suggests a conflict of interest. The NAAA noted that

## Ethiopian aide reviews M.E. issue in Syria

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Visiting Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Ghiorghis conferred here Saturday with Syrian President Hafez Assad and Vice premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian News Agency reported. Earlier, Feleke had talks with a top leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Salah Raafat. The minister arrived from Beirut, where he had conferred with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat.

Meanwhile, Assad is to go to Moscow in the next few weeks to sign a military agreement, the conservative daily "Telegraph", newspaper reported in London Saturday.

The report, quoting diplomatic sources in Beirut, said that the central committee of the ruling Syrian Baath Party had authorized the government to undertake a "qualitative development" of Syrian-Soviet relations.

## Israel to take decision on building canal

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (AFP) — The Israeli government is to make a final decision Monday on building a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea which would generate enough hydroelectricity to fill 20 per cent of Israel's needs by the early 1990's.

If approved, it will be the greatest project ever attempted by Israeli engineers.

The water way will run from the Mediterranean coast, some 50 km south of Tel Aviv, to an area south of the Dead Sea in the region of an ancient fortress, a government commission study said.

A firm will be set up to build it and finance the almost \$ 800-million cost with private capital. The project is expected to take several years.

Hydroelectric energy will be created by water flowing over altitude differences of 280 meters between the two seas. The canal will be able to produce some 600 megawatts of electricity annually.

The water could also enable construction of a nuclear reactor to generate electricity somewhere other than on the Mediterranean, where there is no room, head of the commission said.

In addition, a vast area of the Dead Sea could be made into a "solar lake", he said.



Billy Carter

Arab-Americans are sensitive to the excessive impact of domestic political considerations on Americans Middle East policy. This impact it said, was epitomized by special access to the president of a staff aide representing American Jews.

## APU holds talks in Syria on Arab-Israeli conflict

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (R) — The Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) began a series of meetings here Saturday night to discuss latest developments of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including Israel's formal annexation of occupied East Jerusalem. Participants in the three-day meetings include delegates from Syria, Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon, Jordan, South Yemen, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Official sources said the agenda included such items as proposals submitted on the 67th International parliamentary conference. **Doubts surround talks**

## Cyprus crisis may take years

NICOSIA, Aug. 24 — Doubts and suspicion surround the new effort by Greek and Turkish Cypriots to seek an end to the island's division into two hostile zones.

Starting Sept. 15, the negotiators of the two camps are to meet every Monday in the now-defunct Ledra Palace Hotel in the no-man's land between the Cypriot barricades. The sandbagged and bullet-scarred hotel is itself a reminder of the years of bitterness.

It is the word "federated" which offers the main hope for the success of the talks, which are likely to be long and arduous. Each side views the proposed federation in different way. Although the Greek Cypriots would like a return to the unified status of before the invasion, they admit the existence of two zones has to be seriously considered.

To the Turkish Cypriots, the concept of "bizonality" — a rather confusing and frequently controversial phrase — is essential.

What they want is a loose federation, cooperating economically but in the military shadow of Turkey. The Greek side has been extremely cautious to avoid marring the start of the negotiations. Greek Cypriot negotiator George Ioannides says: "We are going to the negotiating table in a spirit of goodwill to seek a federal solution in all its aspects. Our position on all issues will be explained fully during the talks."

Such statements, however, have been made countless times since the Union Jack was hauled down in Cyprus in 1960 and the two communities — the Greek majority and the Turkish minority of 18 per cent — were left alone.

An outbreak of intercommunal bloodshed brought in U.N. Peace-Keeping Force to the island early in 1964. An Athens-inspired coup against the island's late Archbishop-President Makarios in July 1974 prompted the invasion from Turkey, only 40 miles away.

Today an estimated 26,000 Turkish troops are deployed in the north of the island.

Officially they are guarantors of Turkish Cypriot security, but the force is also a guarantee against any new ideas of enosis or Cypriot union with Greece. The main victims of the Turkish intervention are some 156,000 Greek Cypriots who fled their homes in the north. (The figure of 200,000 is frequently used.) After the military intervention, Turkish Cypriots from the south have been

## Explosion kills 8 persons in central Aleppo

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (R) — Eight people, including six children, were killed and twelve injured when a big explosion rocked the center of Aleppo in northern Syria, Friday night, an official statement said late Saturday.

It said the explosion took place while members of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood were preparing explosives inside a building in the Kalla quarter of Aleppo.

An unknown number of Brotherhood members were among those killed, the statement said. The brotherhood is a group opposed to Western and Marxist influence in Islam which has conducted a campaign of violence against Syria's Baath Socialist Government.

In a statement Saturday the interior minister told owners of buildings and furnished flats to inform the ministry within three days of the names, addresses and nationalities of their tenants. They will be liable to imprisonment from one to three years if they fail to do so, the minister said.

His statement said, brotherhood gangs were using these buildings for "criminal acts."

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## ضاحية بارطاف

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- مدارس حضانة وروضية
- مدارس ابتدائية / اعدادية وثانوية (بنين وبنات)
- كازينو وادي القمر
- ميدان سباق الخيل
- برج وادي القر
- طعم رائحة تذكر ببلجيكا وبولندا
- نوافير متفرقة
- فندق غوثجي حيث
- مواقف سيارات من عادة أدوار
- مسجد الضاحية الكبير
- مساجد متفرقة
- معاهد عامة ولغات
- مراكز تجارية لبيع وشراء العقارات
- مراكز للهدايا
- مراكز محيطات القلاب الجماعي
- محيطات بتريلين
- شركات كهرباء
- مراكز شرطة
- مراكز ملاعب رياضية
- مراكز دفاع مدني

- مجتمع تجاري مواد غذائية
- مجتمع تجاري أدوات منزلية
- مجتمع تجاري لحوم واعمال
- مراكز للهدايا
- مراكز محيطات القلاب الجماعي
- محيطات بتريلين
- شركات كهرباء
- مراكز شرطة
- مراكز ملاعب رياضية
- مراكز دفاع مدني

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يمكن للأجنبى مواطن

إندى أى عقار

من القطع في

أي الحوط

أيما كانت

تحتى معد معك

لعرف مكان الضاحية وتحديد تاريخ

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الجهة التي سوف يتم الإعلان عنها ..

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الصيف

الشتاء

الخريف

الربيع

الصيف

الشتاء

الخريف

الربيع

الصيف

الشتاء

الخريف

الربيع

الصيف

الشتاء

# Mexico City: No. 1 in 20 years

*Population jump also foreseen in Mongolia, Brazil*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — You never have heard of Baotou, a city in Mongolia, but in 20 years it is expected to be one of 80 in the world with more than 5 million people. There are only 26 such cities now.

One of the other metropolises of the year 2000, compiled by the United Nations: roit and Philadelphia in the United States, Faisalabad in Pakistan, Casablanca in Morocco and Belo Horizonte in Brazil. The last is expected to be Mexico City, with 32 million in its metropolitan area.

Worldwatch Institute, a Washington research group, released a report Saturday with some ideas on curbing the growth of cities, especially in poor countries. The major recommendation: poor countries should st their money in housing rather than industry.

The author of the report, Kathleen Newland, suggested in a briefing that governments in poor countries should refrain from driving down the prices their farmers get for crops, despite the pressure to keep food up for the poor.

A flourishing agricultural base, the report suggested, "can support a network of centralized, labor-intensive industries that will process agricultural products and produce simple, affordable goods useful to small farmers. As agricultural profits generate new,ogenous markets for industrial goods, the employed in those industries will generate a new market for foodstuffs—a reverse vicious circle of urban development letting rural areas."

## Game lets Swiss kids play refugee

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (AP) — A Swiss social worker has invented a game to confront children with the plight of Indochina's "boat people."

Primo Bursik, program secretary for the ICA here, said his game, intended for children 6 to 15 years of age, is based on the perilous and often fatal sea voyages of refugees fleeing Vietnam. Bursik's game is played on land, with as many as 80 children split up into groups of 10.

In three to four hours, Bursik said, players experience in a modest way what refugees have to experience. The kids begin to realize it's real, that it's happening right now, as people are fleeing, drowning, suffering what not — while we are having it easy, three meals a day."

Bursik, 39, discussed the game at a five-day conference of the International Simulation and Gaming Association. The meeting, the organization's 11th, attracted gaming experts in 14 countries who presented papers or demonstrations on the utility of games in business, education and relaxation.

The "Boat People Game" was one of the most topical and most curious of the presentations.

In an interview, Bursik stressed that the game is not meant to demean the suffering of boat people. It is estimated that half the refugees are attacked by pirates during the voyage, and that as many as 40 per cent do not survive the trip.

The game begins by telling groups of "refugee" players that they must leave their country because of impending hostilities. The players are blindfolded and led across a grid, preferably wooded, terrain until they reach the "sea," a broad open space.

Before crossing the "sea," blindfolds are removed. To simulate a boat, players are tied together at the ankle and thus forced to walk together in a line, "to show a certain amount of solidarity," Bursik explained "or they will fall."

During transit, "pirate boats" — teams of two players — attack the slow-moving "refugee vessels." Pirates inflict damage by hitting at the clothing and swiping the colored scarves of the "refugees."

Ultimately, the refugees reach the transit camps, where a cool reception awaits. An appetizing meal of rice and water — which is eaten with a stick — is thrust before them. Later, they endure the frustrating drama of negotiating with "representatives" of potential host countries.

Anxieties usually mount at the end of the game, Bursik said. "It's where children have the hardest time, definitely. They consider the blindfold part and the pirate part to be in. At the camp, they don't know how the game is going to end. They are tired and angry too."

Eventually, all players negotiate passage to a settlement in a new "country." And, it is hoped, players later will discuss the game and its significance among themselves and their game leaders.

## Club craves boredom

SYKE, England, Aug. 24 (AFP) — The Sun's first club for bores was opened this weekend with 20 members.

The golden rule for members is that they just never say or read anything which is not a complete bore. Anybody, or anything, interesting is taboo.

Saturday night members went to nearby Tochdale's only nightclub to tell the manager they were not going to enter — it might interest them. So instead they sat in their club sipping boring readings of obscure, but boring, Russian authors.

There is a list of club do's and don'ts. A member watches television in the afternoons, when it is a bore, and not in the evenings when it might be entertaining.

Holidays may only be taken at seaside resorts in the winter when everything is closed — in summer the vacations might be too much fun.



UNEMPLOYED: The tool boxes of Mexico City's out-of-work artisans point to a future of labor troubles. The United Nations predicts that by the year 2000, the Mexican capital will have more people — and, it follows, more unemployed — than any other metropolis on earth.

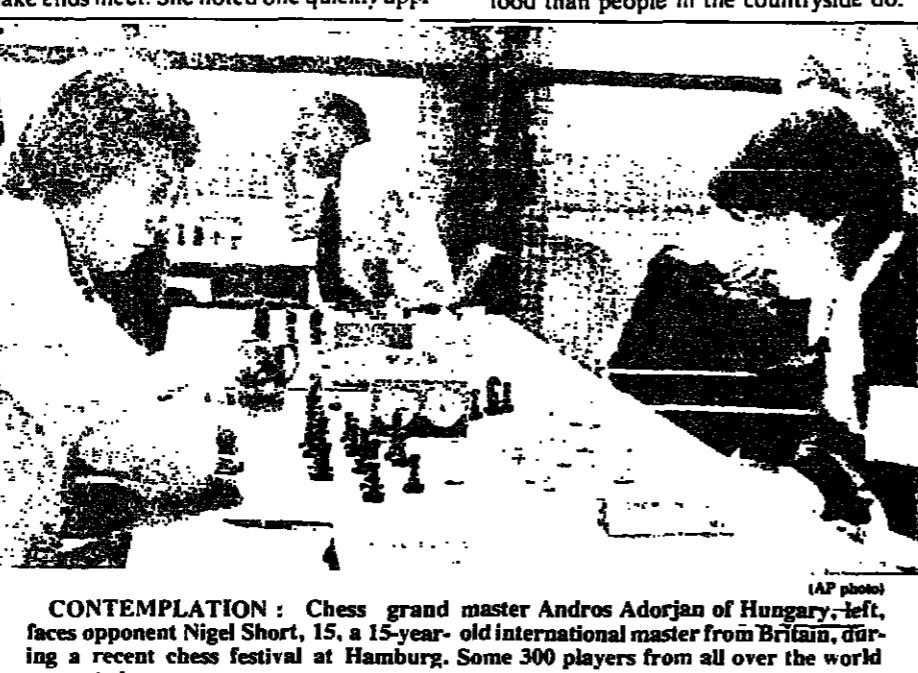
Newland said the flow of people from the countryside to the cities is only part of the reason for their rapid growth. Just as important, she said, is the rapid natural increase in city populations. To cope with that she suggested that governments make contraception available to all potential users.

She listed other ways to encourage small families: better health care for babies, better social security so that children are not the only providers for the old, better treatment of women so that having children is not their only source of status, better productivity so that families do not need so many hands to make ends meet. She noted one quickly appli-

cable measure: Communist China and Singapore offer a better housing to families with only one or two children.

People in poor countries generally move to cities, she found, because they expect better chances to make a living and get their children an education. She said that in many poor countries it is hard for rural children to get more than primary schooling. But city life costs more, too.

"Studies of food prices in Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Tanzania and Tunisia," the report says, "show that city dwellers pay between 10 and 30 per cent more for their food than people in the countryside do."



CONTEMPLATION: Chess grand master Andras Adorjan of Hungary, left, faces opponent Nigel Short, 15, a 15-year-old international master from Britain, during a recent chess festival at Hamburg. Some 300 players from all over the world competed.

## Want government money

### Seville hunger strikers firm

MADRID, Aug. 24 (G) — The hunger strikers of Mariana, in the province of Seville, were determined to go with their protest. It was the eighth day on which 700 people have refused to eat.

The Andalucian junta failed in their attempt to end the hunger strike by sending the interior councillor Antonio Ojeda, to discuss the problems of the unemployed agricultural workers and the lack of funds to provide public work for irrigation projects to solve the unemployment crisis.

Only the 28-year-old mayor of Mariana, Sanchez Gordillo, formally received Ojeda for a brief and reportedly bitter exchange of views.

"Why doesn't Mr. Suarez, the prime minister, come to Mariana to see for himself whether or not there is hunger here?" asked the mayor who was said to represent the opinions of virtually all the members of his community.

Doctors are becoming worried about the health of the hunger strikers. There have been cases of hypoglycemia, hypertension

### 16 die in Angola probe aftermath

LUANDA, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Sixteen members of the clandestine opposition movement UNITA have been executed by firing squad this month, while a further nine await the same fate at Huambo in central Angola.

At the same time, some 14 other members of the South African-backed rebel group have been given jail sentences ranging from two to 24 years. Several dozen other alleged UNITA activists are meanwhile awaiting trial.

The trials, and in particular the sentences, are the culmination of a secret service investigation lasting several months against the activities of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola over the past two years.

That investigation reaped fruit in February with the arrest of some 150 people suspected of belonging to six UNITA networks. Two trials followed, one here, one at Huambo.

The first round of executions took place here last Aug. 5. The 16 who faced the firing squad had been sentenced last July 29 on charges of launching a series of bomb attacks here.

On Thursday, a revolutionary court in Huambo passed the same sentence on nine more UNITA members who had been found guilty of similar attacks in the center of the country.

Press reports here said the wave of arrests in February followed the arrest of five UNITA network officials — Acacio Quim, Kassanje, Cristovao Elias "Cristo", "Vintura" and Francisco Manuel "Chitombi".

The subsequent trials, in which nine of the 49 accused have been acquitted, showed that there were close links between the different UNITA networks. The man behind the "reactivation" of the rebel networks is thought to be Acacio Quim. In 1976, he

## Blast clues withheld

BOLOGNA, Italy, Aug. 24 (R) — Magistrates have said they were following a new lead in their investigations of the bomb explosion at Bologna's central railway station three weeks ago in which 83 people died and 200 were wounded.

Prosecutor Luigi Persico gave no more information about the new lead at his daily news briefing, saying that any indiscretion would ruin the authorities' efforts "to find out the truth."

Authorities have blamed neo-Fascists for Italy's worst post-war outrage, and initial inquiries have concentrated on neo-Fascist groups in Italy, Spain, France, South Africa and Latin America.

However, the prosecutor said two right-wing suspects detained in France and Italy were not at the center of the inquiries.

## Salvador toll: 5,000

### 'Violence is getting too much for me'

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Aug. 24 (AP) — "There was a dead body lying by the side of the road this morning with his thumbs tied together behind his back," said the businessman, a pained look on his face. "The violence is just getting too much for me."

Violence has become the national illness of this tiny, beautiful Central American nation. It has claimed more than 5,000 dead this year, according to reliable sources. About 20 per cent of the death toll is attributed to leftist guerrillas and the rest to the military and reported right wing death squads.

Leftists say armed struggle is the only way to topple what they call "a genocidal regime." The government, which tried to rely on reforms to win support, is now reportedly permitting ultra-right military men to crush the leftists in an extensive anti-guerrilla campaign.

On-the-spot observers agree that right wing death squads are operating with impunity and claim that they are often linked directly with the military.

The five-man ruling junta, made up of three civilians and 2 colonels, took over with a plan to stop the leftist threat by imposing agrarian reform and other programs aimed at lowering the country's 70 per cent illiteracy rate and 10 per cent unemployment. But right wing military men reestablished their control of the government in early May, following a wave of leftist violence.

The leftists call themselves Marxists and have joined forces in the revolutionary organization of the masses, an umbrella organization for unions, students, professionals and peasants. Its membership is estimated at 200,000 persons. Three guerrilla groups recently formed the United Revolutionary Command to coordinate actions of their 3,000 to 4,000 troops.

Adrian Recinos, the country's most powerful leftist union leader, claims half of the 4.8 million persons in this nation support the left. But many are increasingly critical of the leftist guerrillas. "The left used to be seen as a broad front pushing for social and economic changes," said one Salvadoran. "But its choice of a terrorist war has just turned people off."

Even the church hierarchy, a staunch supporter of the left under former Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who was assassinated in March, has questioned the left's violent tactics.

"The left is not saying one thing the people want to hear," says junta member Jose Napolean Duarte, a Christian Democrat. "The government is doing what the people have wanted for 50 years."

Duarte says that despite the turmoil in the early months of the agrarian reforms, there will be a surplus of corn and beans this year.

"This may not be a sign of support for us and the agrarian reform, but it is certainly a demonstration against violent solutions," he said.

The left sharply criticizes the reform as a



CHAOS: A Molotov cocktail hefted at a van turns a San Salvador side street into an inferno, with rioters and pedestrians scurrying in every direction. Such incidents are

can see we are not bankrupt," he said.

The United States has poured in more than \$60 million in aid to keep the junta afloat and another \$35 million is expected before the end of the year. U.S. support of the junta has provoked strong reactions from more moderate leftists that accuse it of supporting "a murderous junta."

Violence here has averaged 30 dead a day since early May. "They stack up bodies like cordwood around here," said one Western diplomat. Church groups denounce nightly sweeps of poor towns and slums by soldiers or death squads reportedly looking for young boys to kill.

## Voyager zeroes on Saturn

PASADENA, California, Aug. 24 (AP) — Voyager 1, the spaceship that unveiled the colorful mysteries of Jupiter last year, aimed its cameras Saturday on yet another mysterious world — golden Saturn and its shimmering nest of rings.

"There's kind of a before-the-curtain-goes-up kind of feeling" at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's mission headquarters, said Voyager scientist Torrence Johnson. "We're looking at a totally new place."

The spacecraft was described this week as healthy though a bit battered after covering 1.26 billion miles since beginning its roundabout tour of the solar system nearly three years ago.

"There doesn't seem to be anything that's going to cause a compromise to the mission," said a project deputy. "It looks like we'll get everything we planned out of the Saturn encounter."

Voyager 1, still 66 million miles from

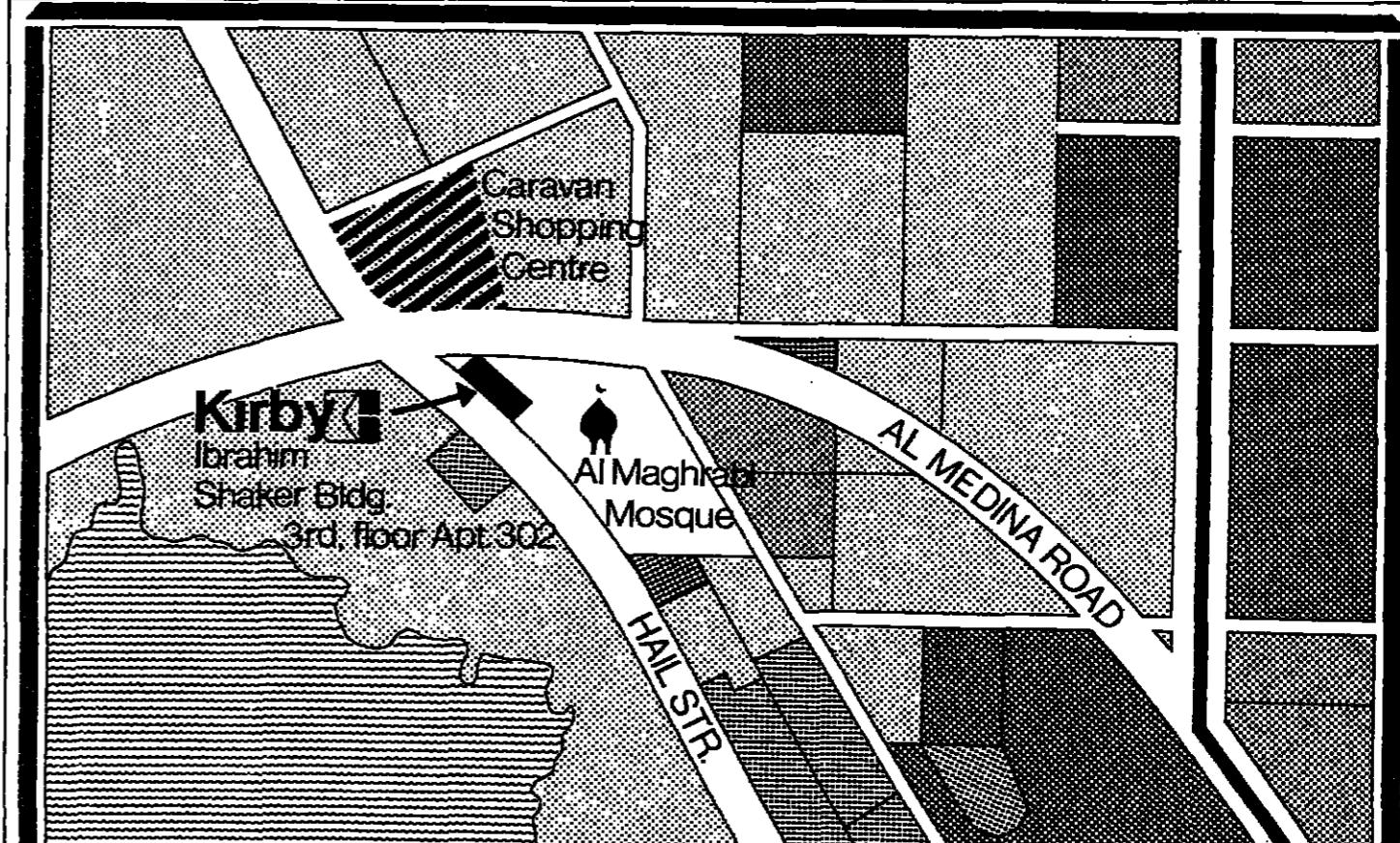
Saturn and moving at 45,650 mph, is to sail within 78,000 miles of the ringed planet Nov. 12.

The craft's collection of cameras and instruments began systematically studying Saturn on Saturday as the \$90 million mission moved officially into its "observatory phase."

Photographs of the planet would begin trickling into the JPL sometime Saturday, officials said.

Voyager is following a trial blazed by the smaller Pioneer 11, which collected an impressive pile of data when it visited Saturn last September. Voyager's much more sophisticated instruments are expected to far exceed results from Pioneer.

The trip promises dramatic close-up views of the churning gas clouds that form the planet's surface. Saturn, with 95 times the earth's mass, is a gigantic ball of hydrogen and helium swirling about a dense rocky core.



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## Dearborn Heights' embarrassment

# Congressional nominee is a former Nazi

**DEARBORN HEIGHTS.** Michigan, Aug. 24 (WP) — As is not unusual in the case of great public embarrassment, the citizens of Dearborn Heights would prefer to play down the Aug. 5 victory of Gerald R. Carlson, the Republican nominee in the 15th Congressional district in this Detroit suburb. There's a reason for their distaste: Carlson is a white supremacist and former Nazi.

"A jerk," say the Republicans, who hasten to add that Carlson is not really one of them — he just claimed to be for purposes of the primary. "A vote in ignorance" is how the Dearborn Heights police characterize Carlson's victory.

Few people feel Carlson has a chance Nov. 4 against the Democratic incumbent of 16 years, Representative William Ford. Even so, Republican leaders, having failed in attempts to get Carlson off the ballot, plan a write-in campaign for their defeated primary favorite, Public Safety Commissioner James Caygill.

That anyone could knowingly vote for Carlson is beyond their comprehension, and with good reason, for Carlson's campaign in this blue-collar suburb, where unemployment just hit 18 per cent, has been unusually virulent and bold.

For nine months, he operated a "white power hotline," a series of phone messages in which he told whites to drive blacks from their neighborhoods and said that blacks — being lazy — were responsible for the lowered automobile production and widespread recession here. For weeks before this month's campaign he operated a shadow campaign — no headquarters, an unlisted phone, just leaflets and fliers handed out in the street.

He copied publicity shots of the police that appeared in newspapers for National Auto Theft Week and ran them in his own newsletter, distorting the facts: "Crack troops ready to defend Dearborn's border against all outsiders." He said in his campaign leaflet that "the biggest problem our country has is the exploitation and oppression of the white majority."

Nevertheless, when the primary results were in — Caygill, the official Republican, won 3,037 votes to Carlson's 3,715 — people who perhaps were showing privately what they might deny publicly: that Carlson was their man.

Think Nazi, or Ku Klux Klansman, or John Bircher, all of which Carlson has one time been, and chances are the image stereotype.

His debating style, while wary, is aloof and amused — a sort of J.C. Penney version of William F. Buckley. He lunches on cottage cheese and milk. In conversation, he refers to Arnold Toynbee and William Shockley. There is even, though rare, the occasional touch of wit. Could that have been a jar of hair cream one saw him disappear with before the photographer arrived? Aah, yes the candidate concedes, "I have such fine Aryan hair."

He says this in a borrowed house in Dearborn Heights, the home of friends. His own home — even the address of his home — is off limits, he says. He is an evasive man: sometimes electrician, sometimes student, one-time air force linguist. He claims now to make a living as a private detective. For whom? He will not say. Neither does he care to be precise about his politics.

Ask him what he means when he says vaguely that he was "associated" with the Nazis (he was, though he doesn't like to admit it, an active member for several months), and he'll attack, wondering why the media always pursue "the sensational." Ask him what he means when he says blacks "just are not schooled to keep up a type of lifestyle in the same level of white people" and he'll try intellectual intimidation.

"I would just have to heighten my diction level or terminology," he says grandly, then: "They just don't keep their places up or they let them run down."

This is the basis of Carlson's philosophy, which he attempts to bolster with quotations from scientists and historians: that blacks — supported by "liberal radical Communists" — are the cause of the economic and social breakdown of the country."

He believes many people see this, but are afraid to go public because of the "liberal-dominated press" — "the intimidation of the masses," as De Toqueville said. Carlson sees it as his job to "educate" the people who don't understand his philosophy who "see the extent of the problem and are awed by the expertise."

So much for the problems. Carlson is characteristically vague on the solutions. He buys time saying that there are three steps to problem solving — perceiving the problem, committing yourself to the problem and deciding what to do about the problem. He would say he is now at stage two. If elected, he says finally, he would support a constitutional amendment to ban busing and would "take steps to repeal affirmative action as well as open housing."

His old "white power hotline," with its

anti-black messages, is part of his long-range campaign plans. He says, but he refuses to play the tapes. He says he's already sticking his neck out talking to the news media, "which is very radically, liberally oriented," particularly the *Washington Post*, which he believes is comprised entirely of Jews. For another thing, the tapes "might anger people for whom things haven't not yet gotten bad enough" some of those messages, one has to understand, were "highly dramatized."

Dramatized or distorted?

He allows a little smile. "Dramatized," he says slowly. "Some, I would even say, were very creative."

He describes a favorite.

We had a case, here in Detroit, with a Negro whose eyes got bigger than his

stomach. He was working for the government and he took off with more than a million dollars. Then he checked himself into a psychiatric clinic in Ferndale. I said the man was suffering from a disease called 'Negroitis,' the inability of the Negro to function responsibly in a position in a white society. Then every time we had another incident, I'd say, 'Looks like we have another case of Negroitis here.'

"Got so people were really looking forward to it."

While serving in the air force, Carlson lived in Europe. He came back to the states and went to college on the G.I. Bill, graduating with a bachelor's degree in political science from the University of Michigan in '75. He spent several months, though he likes to

\$2.3 million program

## America scours Europe for Hitler men

**WASHINGTON.** Aug. 24 (WP) — Almost every day a cable goes from the Justice Department to its counterpart in the Soviet Union seeking the whereabouts and testimony of Russian survivors of Nazi prison camps.

The cables serve a single purpose. Thirty-five years after World War II, the Justice Department has embarked on a search to find former Nazis who managed to cover up their pasts and come to the United States in the 1950's and 1960's.

Not all of these Nazis were Germans. Many came from Slavic and Baltic countries and entered the United States with the 400,000 people who arrived here under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

"I can't tell you how many Nazis we expect to find living in the U.S.," said Alan Ryan Jr., head of the office of special investigations of the Justice Department, "but I can tell you we're very serious about finding them."

Ryan admits that wasn't always true. He concedes that some Nazis hid behind a facade of anti-Communism during the Cold War years. He also admits it took the Justice Department a long time to realize that Nazis were able to find refuge in the United States.

"There was no appreciation that there were literally hundreds of Nazi war criminals in this country," Ryan said in an interview.

For years, the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service looked for Nazis in the United States with a tiny investigative staff and little money.

A year ago the task was handed over to the office of special investigations, whose budget is \$2.3 million this year and whose staff includes two translators, five historians, 10 criminal investigators and 20 attorneys.

Ryan gives credit for the change to Representative Elizabeth Holtzman who, as chairman of the House judiciary subcommittee on immigration, refugees and international law, has been pressing since 1974 for stronger efforts to prosecute Nazi war criminals.

In the past nine months, the OSI has filed suit to strip six persons of their citizenship on grounds that they hid their Nazi pasts when

Premature baby loses fight for life

**BALTIMORE.** Maryland, Aug. 24 (AP) — Tiny Devon Somerville, a 397 gram baby that survived for four days, died Saturday night, hospital officials said.

She would have been the smallest premature baby to survive normally in the United States, said Lou Daugherty, a spokesman for Baltimore city hospitals.

Devon was the third child of Leonard and Linda Somerville. She was born Tuesday at St. Mary's hospital in Leonardtown and was flown by helicopter to Baltimore after birth. She weighed 14 ounces and was less than 30m long.

Daugherty said it had been difficult to predict the infant's chances for survival, although he noted that 95 per cent of premature babies her size die soon after birth. He

Floods, landslides kill 74 in Uttar Pradesh

**NEW DELHI.** Aug. 24 (AFP) — The death toll in the flood-devastated Indian state of Uttar Pradesh rose to 735 Sunday, with 74 more deaths attributed to the raging waters, landslides and collapse of houses.

Reports here said 43 people had died in Unnao, 25 in Etah four in Hamirpur and one

they immigrated to the United States. In addition, the OSI has moved to denaturalize or deport 10 other alleged Nazis whose cases were languishing in appeals courts.

Trial dates have already been set for three of the 16 cases in litigation: Sept. 15 in Philadelphia for Wolodymir Osidach, a member of Hitler's Ukrainian police who is alleged to have murdered men, women and children in Poland; Oct. 14 in Detroit for Viorel Trifa, now bishop of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the United States who was alleged to have incited a riot in Bucharest that killed 12,000; Dec. 15 in Brooklyn for Karl Linnas, who Justice said was commander of a Nazi concentration camp in Tariel, Estonia.

In June, Justice Department attorneys went to Estonia and the Ukraine to take videotaped depositions of witnesses in the Osidach and Linnas cases. Lawyers are now in Romania taking depositions in the Trifa case.

Apparently, nobody in the Justice Department had ever thought before this year of seeking the cooperation of the Soviets and other Eastern European countries in the search for ex-Nazis. Now, the Justice Department's main source of information in its Nazi hunt are the governments of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

"A lot of prison camp survivors live in the Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia," Ryan said. "Until this year, nobody had ever asked for authority to go to the Soviet Union and take the survivors' depositions."

The Justice Department also had never asked West Germany for its full cooperation in the Nazi investigation until this year. The first result of that request was spectacular: two months ago, the Germans turned over a list of 50,000 names of men and women who served as guards in Nazi prison camps during the war.

Another fresh source of information has been the National Archives, not only of the United States and the Soviet Union, but of the Eastern European countries. Justice

The general medical trend is that babies this small pass on early. But if you take all the statistics, you find that with each day they live, the chances of survival are better..." Daugherty said.

Hospital officials said earlier Saturday the infant had developed jaundice, a breakdown of red blood cells which is common in premature children.

"Her gestation was 7 months, but her size is about the size of one at 5 months," Daugherty said. "It's a paradox, and it makes treatment difficult. It's hard to pass tubes for intravenous feedings and blood transfusions."

Two-headed infant born in China

**PEKING.** Aug. 24 (AFP) — A baby boy was born with two heads on Aug. 16 in an army hospital in Tianjin, a city located 150 kms from here, the New China News Agency (NCNA) has reported.

A spokesman at the Tianjin Army Hospital reportedly said the baby would be kept under intensive care until he grows big and strong enough to be examined by scientists.

Meanwhile reports from Bombay, India's second most populous city with 7 million inhabitants, said that the flash floods which left at least 32 dead and 100 injured in the past two days were receding.

downplay it, in the Nazis, the Klan, John Birch Society, states rights organizations.

His political consciousness, he claims, began while he lived in "clean and orderly European cities and realized that Negroes are the main cause of our disintegration."

There were very few blacks in his air force unit, he says, because "they did not qualify on the intelligence tests." He suspects that the reason any were there was that there was "some sort of quota."

There was one black he considered his intellectual equal, who was even a friend, but Carlson has a ready explanation.

"I'm certain he was at least half-white," he says. "... We went canoeing once and he got a sunburn...."

investigators and historians are poring through everything they get their hands on, German pay records, Polish enlistment papers, Romanian newspapers and even diaries and letters have been examined, copied and translated.

Ryan refuses to say whether the lists of camp guards or any of the other documents turned over to the Justice Department by other countries have turned up any Nazis living in the United States. Says Ryan: "It's all part of our investigation."

Besides the 16 cases in litigation, the Justice Department has 266 cases under investigation. It has closed out 155 of 350 cases it inherited from the immigration service and 32 of 119 new cases it opened this year. Ryan expects to open more new cases and to close more of the cases it now considers active.

One of Ryan's fears is that many defendants charged with Nazi pasts will die before being brought to justice. Almost all of the 16 cases in litigation are being challenged in appeals courts. One is to be heard by the Supreme Court this fall; all the defendants are in their 60's and 70's.

"Most of these people are American citizens, which means we have to revoke their citizenship before we can move to deport them," Ryan said. "That procedure alone can take three or four years with appeals, and then any move to deport can be appealed the same way all the way to the Supreme Court."

Does Ryan think he will see the day when at least some of the alleged Nazis will be deported?

"It's an extremely lengthy procedure," he said with a sigh, "but I wouldn't be here if I didn't think we'd get some of these people deported."

Each unit of troops will stay for two weeks,



**FLOATING PROTEST:** Musicians play Handel's 'Water Music' on the Thames River near the Houses of Parliament to protest the proposed elimination of five British Broadcasting Corp. orchestras. Parliament took several weeks to hear the tune, but finally was moved to keep the orchestras intact. (Express photo)

## Indonesian troops tote hoes

**JAKARTA.** Aug. 24 (AFP) — Instead of guns, Indonesian soldiers are carrying shovels, hoes and crowbars into villages to help the local people build dams, houses, markets and other developments.

Troops in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi (the Celebes) and Irian Jaya have all started moving into rural areas in what is seen here as President Suharto's gesture to attract sympathy from the people, particularly the villagers. Defense Minister Gen. Mohammad Jusid dismissed suggestions that the program is intended to influence the villagers in preparations for the coming general election in 1982.

Each unit of troops will stay for two weeks, in line with Suharto's appeal for unity between armed forces and people, and will be replaced by successive units until a project is completed.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Puniman Saturday watched troops building a mosque with the local people at the village of Tegal Alur, 25 kms west of here, and later flew to south Borneo where he saw soldiers digging an irrigation project.

The troops have also been told to explain to the villagers how to preserve security, and to help them resolve problems.

Indonesia's nearly half a million soldiers are at present undergoing a "re-generation" scheme, with junior officers holding key posts such as provincial commanders and certain positions at the defense ministry.

Suharto has said the army "should not hesitate to crush those trying to undermine the government and the state ideology of Pancasila."

# saudi business

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## BEHIND ISRAELI ATTACKS

The pattern of the Israeli attacks on Lebanon, especially in the last few days, indicates the possibility of an overall plan, one which goes beyond the by now routine raiding of Palestinian camps.

The attacks, in fact, have already had a direct effect on Lebanese politics, halting attempts to form a new cabinet. The Lebanese leadership sees fit now to await developments: There is real worry that these will take the form of incursions deep within the country, to attack centers of civilian and military Palestinian presence, in such places as West Beirut and Tripoli in the north.

Lebanese officials realize that the United States can do nothing at the moment to influence Israel's policies. The U.S. administration is taken up by the presidential elections. It was understood that the U.S. ambassador in Beirut has already informed the Lebanese that no help can be expected from America and that he expects further Israeli attacks.

Lebanese diplomats have emerged from meetings with their American counterparts with the impression that the Begin government wants to obtain maximum advantage from the present paralysis in Washington. And it is in this context that its stands on the questions of Palestinian autonomy and Jerusalem are to be understood. An incoming American administration, especially if it is once more led by Carter, will be faced with a series of "accomplished fact," making any progress toward a real peace impossible.

The Lebanese situation is further complicated by the Syrian dimension. Syria is extremely apprehensive that it is itself, rather than the Palestinians, the ultimate objective of Israel's provocation. This might reflect itself in bringing forward the proposed Syrian-Lebanese summit, so that the two countries can work out plans to confront the Israeli designs against Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians.

## Free world on trial in Bolivia

By Ray Bonner

The right-wing military takeover in Bolivia last month involves far more than just that sparsely populated land-locked Andean mountain country of 5.5 million.

"This is an international test case," argues a former Bolivian ambassador to the United States. "It will test the leadership of the U.S. and other free world countries promoting democracies, against Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and sometimes Brazil" — Bolivia's southern neighbors, and all in the hands of military强人.

Argentine fingerprints are all over the Bolivian coup.

Empty boxes of ammunition and rations stamped "Army of Argentina" litter the barren plateaus in the mining areas, left behind by the army that brutally suppressed the miners' resistance.

"There may be lots of rumors," said a senior U.S. military adviser in Bolivia a few days after the coup, "but it is absolutely certain that the Argentina military was heavily involved in the planning and execution of the coup. They did everything but tell the generals the day to pull it off."

A Western diplomat describes Argentina's involvement as a "major foreign policy investment," adding that neighboring Peru — where a civilian president was installed a few weeks ago after 12 years of military control — "may be the next target for destabilization."

Argentina also has an economic motive: natural gas, which it buys from Bolivia at about half the world market price under a contract negotiated with a previous military government. Democracy had been creeping south on this continent. Under pressure from President Carter's human rights policy, Bolivia's northern neighbors, Peru and Ecuador, have joined the democratic world within the past two years.

The Andean Pact was founded in 1969 as an economic organization, but the bloc of democratic nations — Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela — is becoming increasingly more political, even involving itself in Nicaragua's civil war.

Bolivia's ruling generals are threatening to pull out of the Andean Pact — in response to the Pact's strong condemnation of the military power play.

The Organization of American States also passed a resolution — sponsored by Nicaragua — rebuking Bolivia's ambitious, anti-democratic generals, who have responded predictably by accusing the OAS of meddling in the country's internal affairs.

"We will not take orders from Cuba, China, the USSR or the United States," declared Gen. Luis Garcia Meza in a xenophobic rambling discourse a few days after having himself sworn in as president by the military commanders who helped him take over the country.

Bolivian political observers cynically noted the absence of any mention of Argentina.

Meza declares the military takeover was necessary to save Bolivia from "Castro and Communism," a refrain passionately chanted by Argentine diplomatic officials and Bolivian businessmen backing the coup.

But Bolivia's Communist Parties are so small and internally fractured that they were unable to field a candidate in the country's recent presidential elections, even though 13 other parties, including two peasant groups, were able to do so.

"There probably isn't Communist guerrilla in this entire country," says a U.S. military officer stationed in Bolivia.

With the army takeover in Bolivia, the majority of South America's resources and people are controlled by right-wing dictators. It is difficult to assess where this bloc will line up internationally. A common bond is railing against a perceived Communist threat — but dealing with the USSR is certainly not precluded.

Argentina has been selling shiploads of wheat to Russia since the U.S. boycott after the Afghan invasion.

"Russia has already offered us economic assistance," says Fernando Bedoya Ballivian, financial adviser and close friend of Meza. "The general doesn't want to accept it, but he told us to be careful not to reject it yet."

Bolivia is South America's poorest country and its potentially mineral-rich economy is in shambles, paralyzed by instability within the past three years — and a foreign act of \$ 3.5 billion, a staggering burden for such an underdeveloped country.

The country's major financial supporters — the U.S., Venezuela and West Germany — have terminated economic assistance, money desperately needed by Bolivia's culturally-rich but economically impoverished peasant Indians who make up 60 per cent of the population and who barely eke out a subsistence.

"We are relying on help from Argentina and Brazil," says Bedoya confidently.

"We first had to consolidate our position within the country," explained a civilian adviser to the military government three weeks after the coup. "Now it is time to turn our attention to problems on the outside." — (OFNS)



## France's most explosive dispute

By Paul Webster

PARIS —

France's Channel ports have rarely looked more peaceful. Lines of gaily painted fishing boats bob idly in the harbors. Gone is the bustle of cargo ships and ferry boats that normally make this the busiest shipping region in the world.

But behind the peaceful facade is France's most explosive industrial dispute of the year, as fishermen take on the government with a port blockade that has rapidly spread throughout France's western and Mediterranean coastlines.

Apart from paralyzing major docks like Le Havre — Europe's third biggest — the innocent-looking lines of fishing boats have stopped Channel ferry traffic with Britain and Ireland, causing chaos for thousands of holiday-makers.

Strain has been put on relations with Britain, France's big trade deficit is worsening, and left-wing opposition parties and Communist unions are seizing on the issue as the first round of what they describe as "a war over jobs."

So far the human side of the dispute has taken the headlines as thousands of returning holidaymakers have been forced to rough it in their cars or emergency accommodation at the blockaded Channel ports. Two weeks ago, tourists cars sped from one port to another as rumors of ferry arrivals gathered, only to end with tired families sleeping in schools or public buildings hurriedly thrown open by port towns.

From the main outlets of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk, travelers were eventually rerouted to Belgium, where a massive get-you-home service was launched by ship operators in what the British press saw as a new version of the evacuation of Dunkirk.

But at the more remote port of Cherbourg, 7,000 holidaymakers were still camping out after a four-day wait for ferries and a number of clashes with the fishermen. The French Navy stood by for trouble as ferry boats tried to crash through lines of trawlers linked by cables and an armed guard had to be placed over a ship which broke through.

At Normandy, where 5,000 yachts are bottled up at the height of the holiday season, police were called to separate fighting fishermen and yachtsmen. As the human side is gradually sorted out, the French find that they are facing not some temporary summer flare-up — but a deep-rooted protest that unions say could last three months or more.

The left-wing opposition has demanded an emergency session of parliament, saying that the dispute shows the damage caused by the right-wing government's austerity program, which has put 1.5 million out of work. — (OFNS)

## The consequences of Begin

By Lord Caradon

LONDON —

Scarcely a day passes without some provocative or arrogant or spiteful declaration by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

One of his most recent and revealing announcements, in early August, was his decision that the six-months detention order imposed in May on Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Kach Movement, should be lifted.

This will not involve the Rabbi's immediate release from prison since he is serving another sentence but for the prime minister at this time to go out of his way to make this gesture in favor of such a violent extremist is alarming.

Only a few days before Begin's announcement Rabbi Kahane had stated: "I want to remove the Arabs of Israel (by that he includes East Jerusalem and the West Bank) because I do not want to kill them every week as they grow and riot."

The removal of all Palestinians from Palestine, that is the declared aim of Kahane's Kach Movement, and this is the man to whom Begin publicly showed leniency.

It is perhaps hardly surprising that Begin, himself an avowed terrorist (his newly appointed foreign minister was also a declared terrorist), should give public indication of support for Kahane.

Nor is it surprising that Begin and his ministers should openly adopt the policy of annexation of all that remains of Palestine including Arab Jerusalem. What is amazing is that he should be enabled by a continuing flow of massive United States money and arms to pursue and accelerate the concrete encirclement of East Jerusalem and the colonization on the West Bank and Gaza.

He makes a fool of the United States representative, poor Mr. Sol. Linowitz, who is expected every now and then to make optimistic statements about future negotiations on "full autonomy" for the Palestinians.

And on Jerusalem, on which President Sadat has throughout made his position perfectly clear from the time of Camp David ("Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty"), what Begin is saying

and doing makes talk of continuing negotiations a fraud.

It is the deception which is so shameless. Begin boasted that at Camp David he opposed the basic principle in the preamble of Security Council Resolution 242 "the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war" — but then put his signature to the Camp David document which supported the Resolution "in all its parts."

In the face of Begin's declarations and actions and policies it might be concluded that there is no hope of peace, that repression and dispersal of the Palestinians will continue and intensify and that Arab and Muslim resistance will consequently grow, and that a Middle East conflict of terrible destruction will become inevitable.

I wish to put forward an alternative view.

I do not for a moment minimize the dangers. They are indeed terrifying. But I want to suggest that the very extent of the dangers may yet have a beneficial influence on all concerned.

President Sadat has been isolated and humiliated. Having courageously made his journey to Jerusalem he has to read daily of Begin's decisions to deny Arab rights in Jerusalem. Having agreed to negotiate "full autonomy" for the Palestinians he has had to learn that a fake autonomy is all that Begin will contemplate.

President Carter is also humiliated and has to contend himself with opposing United Nations Resolutions and repeating pathetic statements that Begin's statements and actions on Jerusalem and the West Bank are "unhelpful to the peace process." The United States has been rendered temporarily impotent, except as a contributor to Israeli expansion.

What is more difficult to assess is the effect of Begin's policies amongst Israelis and the Jewish communities elsewhere. It is this which may be of decisive importance.

It is natural that in times of crisis and danger Israelis supported by Jewish lobbies in the United States and other countries would wish to stand together and should hesitate to criticize their government. But nevertheless there is ample evidence

of increasing dissent.

I do not forget that as long ago as last summer 80,000 Israeli demonstrators marched through the streets of Tel Aviv to protest against the Israeli government's policies in the occupied territories.

The Peace Now and New Outlook movements gather strength and support. Two leading ministers, Dayan and Weizman, have resigned. There are many, there is no doubt, in Israel who rate security and peace as far more important than acquisition of more Arab territory.

So it may be — this is the hopeful theme I wish to suggest — it may be that Begin's policies themselves may be turned to ultimate advantage. The alienation of United States and other international opinion, the isolation of Sadat, the floating of moderate Israeli opinion, the forfeiture of Jewish support in the world, all these factors may combine to create a general demand for a supreme international effort to achieve at last a peaceful settlement.

That is why the European initiative is so vitally important. There must be a new road to peace. It cannot be hoped that the Israelis and the Palestinians will themselves come together in present circumstances to achieve a settlement even with a change of government in Israel. What we can hope is that an independent plan can be proposed which neither side could initiate but which both can in the end accept. It is the European initiative which is most likely to achieve that triumph in the interest of all. Indeed there is now no other way.

We may look back on 1980 as the year when the extremists, the rejectionists, Begin included, by their negative, reactionary, violent policies in effect slammed the door on domination by one side over the other, and themselves thus contributed to a new widespread and overwhelming insistence on reconciliation and peace.

I often go back to gain comfort from the words of a great Jewish writer, I.F. Stone, who says:

"Reconciliation alone can guarantee Israel's survival. Israel can exhaust itself with new wars. It can pull down the pillars on itself and its neighbors. But it can live only by reviving the spirit of fraternity and justice and conciliation which the prophets preached."

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

A majority of newspapers Monday continued to lead with details on the TriStar tragedy, reporting that the plane contained two black boxes and that the bodies of nearly half of the victims have been handed over to their relatives. Also prominent were the condolence messages from world leaders to King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd on the plane disaster. *Al Nadwa* and *Al Yom* led with the upcoming conference of Arab Interior Ministers which, they said, would discuss the security plan and cooperation of the Arab states in the region.

In a front-page story, *Al Riyad* reported Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalif's talks with Turkey on reinforcing economic relations between the two countries. It also reported on its front page that preparations have begun on a film on the life of King Abdul Aziz, founder of the Kingdom. *Al Nadwa* displayed on page one Saudi Arabia's denial of any negotiations with Pakistan on the presence of a Pakistani armed division in the Kingdom, in exchange for a billion dollars of economic and military aid to Pakistan. *Al Yom* reported in a page one story that Iraq is ready to meet any threats from Israel to jeopardize the nuclear program of the Iraqi government.

Newspaper editorials continued their commentary on the crown prince's call for the holy war and the wide response it has received at the Arab, Islamic and international levels. The situation in south Lebanon was also discussed by some news-



July, 1980

## In southern Africa

## Outward Bound brings races together

THABA PHATSOA, Lesotho, Aug. 24 (LAT) — Mahato Seiso was the first and the youngest in the group to grasp the rope, step off the 250-foot cliff and work his way down by means of a mountaineering technique known as rappelling.

As Mahato was about to begin, a companion shouted, "Why don't you get your father up here to do this, and hurry your success-

Mahato, 17, and his heckler were taking part in a two-week wilderness training course at the Outward Bound school situated about 50 miles northeast of Maseru, the capital of Lesotho.

The course is designed to bring blacks and whites together in harmony in racially tense southern Africa. It is a measure of the course's success that the heckler was white man, while Mahato was not only black but the Crown

Prince of Lesotho, a black kingdom surrounded by South Africa. Until 1966, Lesotho was the British territory of Basutoland.

In the five years that the Outward Bound courses in wilderness living have been offered here, almost 3,000 men and women have taken part, in an effort to become more self-confident, more self-reliant and more understanding of other men and women.

In the most demanding of the courses — the one in which Prince Mahato was involved — the enrollment has been 50 per cent black and 40 per cent white.

Most of the participants, of both races, are sent here on full pay and with their tuition paid by the South African companies that employ them. Whites are often junior executives, the blacks mostly miners who have shown leadership qualities.

The curriculum, designed to test courage and tenacity, is the same as it is at Outward Bound schools in other countries, but with an emphasis on multiracial relations that has been inserted by program director Roger Binns. Blacks and whites live together, are linked together in the mountaineering exercises and must solve map reading and other problems as a team.

"The toughest challenge?" Nketu Phofi, a black clerk in a mine repeated. He pointed to the cliff the group had just come down and said, "This was tough, but the toughest is meeting whites for the first time on an equal basis."

For some, racial tension remains throughout the course. A South African white wrote after a recent course that there had been a moment when he almost quit.

"I was being scolded by my black partner," he wrote. "He was blaming me for our being lost. He wagged his finger under my nose. Man, where I come from, a kaffir (black) who tried that would be beaten into a pulp."

But this white held his temper and finished the course, "if not friendly with my partner, at least more understanding of how he sees things."

Even when good will is intended, misunderstanding can arise because of differences in customs, life-style and education.

When two recent students were assigned to bunks, the white quickly threw his gear on the top bunk as an act of generosity. The black looked unhappy. Later, as they lay under their blankets, the black pleaded with the white above, "let me have the upper bunk."

It was some time before the white understood. There is fear, even among some educated blacks here, of a gnome-like spirit they call tokolosh, who preys on those he can reach from the floor.

The school staff, which is multiracial, intentionally pair whites and blacks in situations requiring dependence. The aim is to try to break down mutual distrust. And it gives many of the blacks their first opportunity to make a decision affecting a white man.

Despite occasional near-blowups, most meet the challenge, program director Binns said. Fewer than 10 have failed the course during his five years here, and fewer than 10 have failed to complete the course, he said.

Initially, Binns said, the South African government may have been suspicious of the multiracial aspect of the training.

"I know they sent a couple of security police to take the course and see whether we had a political angle in the racial-mixing," he said. "But they found out we have neither religious nor political overtones."

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ISLAM IN MANHATTAN: A \$20 million Islamic cultural center is being planned for New York City. It will include a mosque, school, clinic, and meeting hall. Its construction is not connected with the ICF.

### Interfaith service planned

## American committee promotes Islam

Houston Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — The National Committee to Honor the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam — better known as Islam Centennial Fourteen (ICF) — has set Nov. 9, the Muslim New Year, as the date for an interfaith service at the National Cathedral.

### Experimental cancer cure

## Microwaves used on tumor

WASHINGTON — Two University of Maryland researchers this month tried a new treatment on a patient with a lethal brain tumor. They implanted an antenna in the man's brain and bombarded the cancer with microwaves.

The patient — a 28-year-old European executive whose cancer had recurred after surgery, radiation and chemotherapy — is up and around at the University of Maryland hospital, with no apparent ill effects from the antenna or three brain-heating treatments.

## Inexhaustible energy source

# U.S. to spend \$2b on fusion research

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (LAT) — With virtually no public debate and little public attention, the United States is about to embark on a \$2 billion project to convert the theory of atomic fusion into the technology for generating electricity.

Physicists have been trying for nearly three decades to figure out how to force atoms of hydrogen together in a controlled reaction that releases vast amounts of useful energy. In the process, they have had to develop and learn the science of plasma physics and have faced a plethora of scientific and technical problems. But they now believe they are in sight of their goal.

The thrust of all this attention and money is the tantalizing and elusive goal of reversing the process of atomic fusion, the source of energy in conventional nuclear power plants. If two hydrogen atoms can be forced to fuse, they produce helium plus energy. This is the process that fuels the sun, the stars and the hydrogen bombs, so it certainly is known to occur.

What's more, enough fusible hydrogen isotopes exist in ordinary seawater to meet the energy demands of the earth for the remainder of its existence, an almost-free and unembargoable source of fuel forever.

And, while fusion reactions will irradiate the vessels in which they occur, they produce no radioactive spent fuel, so the problem of waste disposal is vastly reduced and simplified.

But a controlled fusion reaction has yet to take place despite the best efforts of more than 6,000 scientists in the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and Japan.

To make fusion happen, the isotopes of hydrogen — deuterium and tritium — must be heated to a temperature of 100 million degrees Celsius, which is six times the temperature of the inside of the sun, and they must be packed together and held there for a certain length of time.

At these temperatures, electrons are stripped off their atoms, leaving only the positively charged nuclei, which, containing the same charge, repel each other. The high temperature forces the nuclei to move fast enough to overcome the electrical repulsion.

The closer the nuclei can be packed, the less time they need be held together, and vice versa.

To date, the necessary temperatures have been approached in some machines and the

necessary density and confinement times in others, but no one has yet put together all three conditions.

How to contain material at such temperatures presents its own novel problem and has spawned two completely different approaches and several branches within each approach. These are being pursued at laboratories stretching from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass., to General Atomics, Inc., in La Jolla, Calif.

If material at 100 million degrees were allowed to touch the walls of the container that held it either the container would vaporize instantly or the material would be sufficiently cooled to stop the reaction.

The major method for overcoming this problem, and the one closest to succeeding, is called magnetic confinement fusion, in which powerful magnetic fields are set up that hold the hot matter in a predetermined shape away from the walls of the container.

The most successful shape for the device in which magnetic confinement occurs is a doughnut, and the machines that are shaped that way are called Tokamaks (Russian for doughnut-shaped).

Last June, a Tokamak at Princeton University in New Jersey — the Princeton Large Torus — achieved a temperature of 82

**Carter recovery plan to be announced soon**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (APF) — An economic recovery plan which Washington said several weeks ago was to be announced will be unveiled before next Friday, a White House spokesman said Saturday.

President Jimmy Carter was making final decisions this weekend based on recommendations from his economic policy group, spokesman Ray Jenkins added.

Sources close to the president predicted the program would include acceleration of debt payments to encourage companies to invest more. It would probably call for reduction of fiscal costs, putting the onus of absorbing higher Social Security costs in 1981 on individuals and businesses.

The plan was also likely to provide federal investment to create jobs and redeploy workers, and to issue directives to revitalize entire regions of the country hit by the economic crisis as well as industrial sectors affected.

million degrees, but the density-confinement was 1-100th of what is required.

A larger machine now being built at Princeton, the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor, is expected to achieve the scientific milestones of "breakeven" in the next two or three years. Breakeven means that the fusion reaction will produce as much energy as was put into it to get it going.

The largest Tokamak now in operation is at General Atomics in La Jolla, Calif., and is called Doubt III. This machine, which weighs 1 million pounds, has the advantage of being able to hold the plasma (hot matter) in many different shapes.

At the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory near San Francisco, scientists are investigating the mirror approach to magnetic fusion. Instead of having the fusion vessel close in on itself doughnut-like to prevent leakage of the plasma, magnetic mirrors use a straight tube for the fusion and plug the ends with strong magnetic fields.

Not content with the magnetic confinement approach, other physicists believe that the way to achieve fusion is through a completely different method altogether.

This idea, called inertial confinement fusion, involves bombarding a tiny pellet of deuterium and tritium with enough energy to literally force the molecules to fuse before the heat of the bombardment forces them to fly apart. The typical approach to doing that is with a laser, a highly concentrated beam of light.

Less than a mile from the magnetic fusion experiments at the Livermore Laboratory, an enormous laser called Shiva has been constructed to pursue experiments in inertial confinement fusion.

In the instant when the button is pressed, the Shiva laser generates 30 trillion watts — 50 times the total U.S. electric generating capacity. But the pulse occurs for only one billionth of a second.

There is a feeling of awe among physicists for what is being proposed for them to do and what they already do.

Among the scientists, John Gilleland, head of fusion research at La Jolla says: "If I'm walking on the beach and moods I can — I'm doing it for the benefit of mankind. Other times I can say it's interesting physics. Other times the interests is in the high technology."

Erich Storm at Livermore: "I'm involved with something which, if successful, profoundly change the future of mankind."

**British auto makers fight to survive**

LONDON, Aug. 24 (APF) — The British auto industry is among the worst-placed of the world's car manufacturing operations and seems to be facing an uphill struggle even to survive, not to mention prosper.

At the same time, France's dynamic Renault is continuing its strong campaign to upgrade its international status, with its most recent move being a plan to become the biggest single stockholder in the American Motors Corp. of the United States.

British figures for the first 10 days of August showed that imports grabbed 62 per cent of the new-vehicle market, a record high. Talbot and Vauxhall recently put more workers on short-time, while Ford and British Leyland have laid off more workers and have plans to get rid of even more.

British Leyland, the last wholly-British-owned company in the British industry, is the key to recovery of the British car industry, but BL executives are facing a tough battle to keep their firm in the position of a major auto manufacturer.

Despite facility cuts, the firm still has a production capacity of nearly a million cars a year, and it hopes that its new fall car, the Metro, will give it a big sales boost when it is launched next October. Last year's output was a mere 500,000 cars.

Meanwhile, Renault of France revealed that it will become the biggest shareholder in American Motors Corp. In October by boosting its equity to 22.5 per cent from the present 5 per cent.

Renault will carry out the move by exercising its right to convert a loan into equity capital. Auto market observers said that Renault's advance in the United States was part of a campaign to improve its international standing and bolster its strength, against a new generation of "world cars" being developed by general Motors, Ford, and Japanese firms. Such "world cars" will be highly fuel-efficient and capable of being sold on many different markets.

**Taipei car company to export small trucks**

TAIPEI, Aug. 24 (CNA) — Yue Loong Motor Co., the Republic of China's automaker, will make the nation's first car exports in the near future, says a company spokesman.

Importers in the Middle East and Latin America are now negotiating for exports of 1,200cc Pobby small trucks and have recently visited Yue Loong's production facilities.

The spokesman noted that "all of them were impressed by the small truck's design, quality, and price. One Middle East importer has signed a contract to become our agent for that region."

The Pobby small truck, which has been sold domestically, has a loading capacity of one metric ton. The local price is \$5,000, but exported models will sell for about \$2,000.

Ford Lio Ho Motor Co. is also planning to export autos soon. Its 1130cc and 1,500cc Laser sedans will be marketed in Hong Kong, Singapore, and other Asian and Pacific countries before the end of January 1981.



(CP photo)  
SMOOTH: The bearing system on this Lima Sondek turntable has been designed to eliminate movement which creates interference. The company claims its turntables are more stable than any others on the market.

## Advice for the wise

### Mexico's bureaucratic maze

MEXICO CITY — "I pride myself on never having paid a bribe," said the older, a European woman who has lived here for a decade and has learned the ways of the bureaucracy — utterly baffling and often costly lessons for any newcomer.

Her wallet is filled with cards of important people, infinitely more valuable in some cases than any amount of money she could carry. For a recently arrived visitor she gives this advice:

"Take one of your own cards," a necessary item in Mexico, "and write the name of this high police official on the back, then put his phone number under it with Linea Directa scrawled after it. If all else fails when a traffic policeman stops you, show him the card and ask him to call this man. He won't want to bother him. Don't confront the policeman. Then it becomes a macho thing. Just tell him this man will 'explain' everything."

"If worse comes to worse, tell the policeman you'll go to the station with him. He doesn't want to go because he'll lose money he could be getting in bribes. You have to remember, you are in the right no matter what you've done."

In this little lesson on how to deal with police (known as mordelones from the Mexican slang for bribe) are the keys to dealing with official Mexico at any level, and a hint of why the U.S. government often finds itself at odds with Mexican officialdom. These rules, it should be noted, are easier to describe than to master.

First of all, one should make an effort to know personally as many influential people as possible (those business cards again). Personal relationships are almost everything.

A travel agency here, for instance, recently went broke earlier in the year after allowing a government agency to charge \$130,000 worth of tickets. Eight months later, almost \$90,000 of the bill remains unpaid. The business was obtained originally through a mutual friend of the travel agent and the head of the government bureau. The friend's child is the goddaughter of the official. Even a plea from the godchild has not been able to pay the money loose.

Those without such connections find themselves doomed to the purgatory of endless hours unattended in the inevitable waiting rooms.

There is a reciprocal aspect to this. If you can call on your friends with ease, they expect to be able to do the same with you, and on the diplomatic level this means mutual accessibility.

A friend, once ignored or slighted, can easily become an enemy and the Mexicans have long memories of the days — before oil — when they often felt ignored or slighted by the United States.

Which brings up the second vital aspect of getting along either in or with Mexico — what the French, whose culture the Mexicans are always envious of, call politesse.

Despite all the talk of machismo, or perhaps because of it, confrontation is not an accepted mode of getting along in Mexican society. There is an almost oriental obsession with saving face and the fastest way to reach a dead end in any kind of negotiation is to force an issue.

The painfully protracted U.S.-Mexican negotiations last year on the price of natural gas were largely a result of the confrontational approach attributed to the U.S. Department of Energy.

Mexican pride is such, however, that any suggestion it may be slighted is enough to lead to protracted problems. Even when the United States is wise enough to ask, rather than demand, something of its southern neighbor, Mexican opposed for whatever reason to a given policy may make it seem as if adopting it would be giving in to Washington. This often invokes the principle that if Washington wants it, Mexico doesn't.

Oil has complicated matters by leading to the suspicion here that anything the United States does that seems to benefit Mexico is merely a tactic to get more petroleum.

All this may lead to infinite subtleties in communication and face-saying, an elaborate minuet of social and business intercourse that

sometimes takes curiously clumsy turns.

The new U.S. Ambassador, Julian Nava, made an effort upon arriving to speak Spanish as a matter of courtesy to the Mexican officials he encountered. A Mexican-American scholar, Nava has no problem with the language, unlike many of his predecessors.

On meeting Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, Nava greeted him in the language of Mexico. Castaneda replied in English. Neither man would explicitly make an issue of this, but it created the curious situation of the U.S. Ambassador speaking Spanish to a Mexican Foreign Minister replying in English.

The final requisite for survival in Mexico is patience. What may seem the simplest thing can take a seemingly interminable time to accomplish.

ROUND: The world's first circular calculator is three inches (80 mm) in diameter. It's called the Petos PRMC-1.

accrue, this may be true even for those who have the proper contacts and manners.

A travel agency here, for instance, recently went broke earlier in the year after allowing a government agency to charge \$130,000 worth of tickets. Eight months later, almost \$90,000 of the bill remains unpaid. The business was obtained originally through a mutual friend of the travel agent and the head of the government bureau. The friend's child is the goddaughter of the official. Even a plea from the godchild has not been able to pay the money loose.

As noted earlier, these rules of connections, politesse and patience are considerably easier to describe than to follow. It is not uncommon to see the newly arrived kicking the fenders of cars turning almost through them as they cross streets learning Spanish epithets before they learn to order meals, and developing a level of hostility toward Mexicans that assures confrontation at the slightest provocation.

The last resort, of course, is bribery. A lot of it goes on. But while a little cash in the right hand at the right time may make life easier for a resident — and may not, because the passing of money is an art few foreigners master with grace and the requisite style — it is virtually useless on the diplomatic level. Even in a figurative sense it would be difficult for the United States to grease the palm of one of the world's greatest oil producers.

As Mexico grows more powerful economically and politically more influential among the nonaligned nations, Washington can expect to deal with Mexicans on their own terms. If it masters the game it may discover, like those who have lived here long enough to learn the ropes, that "anything is possible."

**S. Korea ups oil price**

SEOUL, Aug. 24 (R) — The South Korean government Saturday raised domestic prices of oil products by nearly 15 percent, owing to increases in the price of imported crude oil, mainly from the Middle East.

Officials of the economic planning board said the wholesale price index would rise about two per cent as a result. Domestic oil prices rose by an average of nearly 60 per cent in January, on top of the 74 per cent increase recorded during 1979.

## Commonwealth summit to focus on cooperation

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Economic cooperation in Asia is likely to be the central issue when the second regional meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) is held here next month, but official sources added Sunday that controversial and bilateral issues would be avoided.

However the four-day meeting beginning on September 4 is expected to consider political trends in the region, the sources said.

Most of the 16 Commonwealth countries in Asia and the Pacific are expected to attend.

## AFL-CIO urges pension fund diversion

### First woman wins executive post

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (LAT) — The AFL-CIO, departing from past policy, urged unions to seek greater control over scores of billions of dollars in labor-negotiated pension funds and use the money to help in the retooling of America's sick industries.

The labor federation also offered to cooperate with business and the federal government in a new plan to create a national reindustrialization board that would help to save threatened steel, auto and other manufacturing facilities by the use of tax "carrots" on a selective basis.

The change of course by the AFL-CIO, reflected in policy statements adopted by its executive council during a two-day meeting here, showed organized labor's deep concern that job losses in basic U.S. industries may be permanent and not regained after the recession.

Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO president, emphasized the severity of the problem during a news conference.

"We can't execute these industries and condemn their workers and their regions to death and decay," Kirkland said. "What are we going to do — send all our kinds to work at a fast food joint?"

In another departure from tradition, the AFL-CIO elected a woman to its executive council for the first time in a century of organized labor's history. She is Joyce D. Miller, president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

"It's a real breakthrough," Miller said. "I think it's going to have an impact on all working women in terms of organizing."

The AFL-CIO high command received a special report which said that pension funds negotiated by labor unions now total \$228 billion, although only \$92 billion of that amount is administered jointly by unions and management. The remainder, or \$136 billion, is invested entirely at the discretion of employers, the report said.

While the AFL-CIO in the past generally has taken a hands-off attitude toward investment of pension funds, the council agreed that unions now must try to use these billions in ways that would increase the number of jobs in manufacturing, construction, transportation and maritime industries.

The federation proposed a new federal agency, run by labor, management and public directors, to channel pension monies into import-threatened industries to help them modernize and raise productivity so they can compete better with foreign products.

Once established, the labor group said, labor-management contracts could set aside a portion of pension fund assets for the revitalization plan. The government would guarantee a minimum return on the investments to assure that pensions would be paid when due.

In a related statement, the AFL-CIO called for a "limited partnership" with business and government to overhaul the nation's aging industrial base, especially in the steel and auto centers of the northeast and central states.

The proposed national reindustrialization board would have extraordinary power to select industries or firms to be aided through direct or government-guaranteed loans and low interest loans as well as tax incentives on a competitive basis, the AFL-CIO statement said.

"These benefits must not simply become devices for multinational corporations to use tax breaks to operate plants abroad and import products in competition with U.S.-made goods," the statement explained.

The AFL-CIO's views on reindustrialization may not prevail when President Carter unveils his industry revitalization plan next week, labor officials said, but it will have an impact on Congress &amp





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## International

### Pentagon issues report

## Too few copters doomed rescue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — A high-ranking Pentagon military panel reported Saturday that some key planning flaws and other weaknesses, including assignment of too few helicopters, helped doom the American hostage rescue mission in Iran.

Especially significant was the group's contention that planners should have increased the number of helicopters from eight to at least 10 as insurance.

Commanders cancelled the mission in the Iranian desert last April 25 because three helicopters dropped out with mechanical problems. That left the force one short of the minimum six choppers considered necessary to carry out the rescue of 53 American

hostages from Tehran.

Among other things, the Pentagon panel of six senior retired and active officers criticized command and control arrangements below the top echelons. It spoke of some confusion at "Desert One," the refueling stop where the mission was aborted.

When the desert one-on-scene commander's name (Air Force Col. James Kyle) surfaced during post-mission interviews with helicopter pilots, they stated that, in some cases, they did not know or recognize the authority of those giving orders at Desert One," the report said.

This differs from senior Pentagon officials' portrayal, shortly after the mission was cancelled, of a smoothly-functioning chain of

command up and down the line.

In fact, significant portions of the report suggest that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown may have been overstating the situation on May 8 when he called it "a well-planned mission."

In two major recommendations for the future, the panel argued that "counter-terrorist forces" of all U.S. military services should be brought under a single command and that the joint chiefs of staff should create a senior body of officers to review plans and operations in this field. Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross said these actions are being taken "with high priority."

While listing criticisms, the investigative panel, created by the joint chiefs last May, also concluded that the rescue mission's concept was valid, that the operation was feasible, and that it "offered the best chance of getting the hostages out alive (with) the least danger of starting a war with Iran."

On the other hand, the five generals and one admiral called the aborted rescue attempt by U.S. commandos "a high-risk operation" and said "there was little margin to compensate for mistakes or plain bad luck."

Admiral James Holloway III, retired chief of naval operations, presented the 78-page report, a heavily-censored version of a much bulkier classified document turned in to the joint chiefs following a three-month investigation. As chairman, Holloway said the panel was unanimous.

Summing up the mission, Holloway said in a statement that "it was risky and we knew it, but it had a good chance of success."

Apparently trying to soothe the sting of his group's criticism, he praised the men who commanded, planned and executed the operation as "the most competent and best qualified for the task of all available."

Holloway also said that "we encountered not a shred of evidence of culpable neglect or incompetence."

At a news conference Saturday, Holloway said: "We found absolutely no evidence" that the operation was detected by the Soviet Union or anyone else.

The unclassified version of the report covered only the first stage of the rescue operation that failed in the last stage, as it turned out, because the 90 commandos and their flying comrades were recalled from the desert 320 km from Tehran.

After the mission was canceled, a helicopter and a C-130 transport plane loaded with fuel collided and eight American servicemen died in the flames.

The panel said only that "the plan for the unexecuted portion...was soundly conceived and capable of successful execution."

Documents displayed by the Iranians after the mission's failure, and later confirmed as authentic by Pentagon sources, showed that the plan called for the 90 commandos to fly by helicopter from desert one to a mountain hideout about 80 km from Tehran where they were to await nightfall. Then, by truck, the commandos were to move into Tehran, surprise the militants guarding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy and the nearby foreign ministry and escape with the hostages aboard helicopters which were to have landed in a soccer stadium near the embassy.

One West German newspaper said it would have been embarrassing for Schmidt to be seen on television by voters at home smiling in one peaceful Communist country while workers in another country were striking in defiance of Communist authority.

The events of the past week appeared to show that the West German leader's overtures to the East could succeed only when there was stability in Eastern Europe.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's pioneering visit to Erfurt in 1970 opened the dialogue with East Germany and heralded a new mood of optimism in East-West relations after decades of hostility and mistrust. Schmidt's planned journey 10 years later was designed to prove that in today's gloomier political climate that dialogue was as important as ever.

Last Monday, Polish Communist Party

### Germanies postpone summit

BONN, Aug. 24 (R) — East and West Germany, their plans for a summit thwarted by the strikes in Poland, will attempt to keep their dialogue alive even though their leaders seem to find it impossible to meet.

West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who canceled the meeting last week, stressed that talks with the East German Communist Chief Erich Honecker were still necessary. First Schmidt-Honecker meeting planned for last February were canceled because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

After the second postponement, a West German government statement underlined the importance Bonn attaches to developing "sensible neighborly relations" with its eastern neighbor.

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said relations with East Germany were continuing as before. But it was a blow for Schmidt, campaigning for October's general election as the champion of detente, to have two meetings with East European leaders canceled in a week.

Last Monday, Polish Communist Party

### Britannica to publish in Chinese

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (LAT) — In a historic publishing decision Encyclopedia Britannica Inc. has announced that it will produce in China a Chinese language version of its 15th edition.

The move will be a joint venture with the Greater Encyclopedia of China Publishing House and being undertaken as part of Peking's modernization campaign.

Charles Swanson, president of Britannica Inc., called the effort "a major cultural achievement involving a unique collaboration between a major publishing house of the People's Republic of China and a Western reference publisher."

Swanson told a news conference that "while Encyclopedia Britannica has considerable experience in publishing reference works in other languages, it is a first for China to enter in such a relationship with a Western publishing firm."

The four-year project calls for production

by the Chinese of an eight-volume

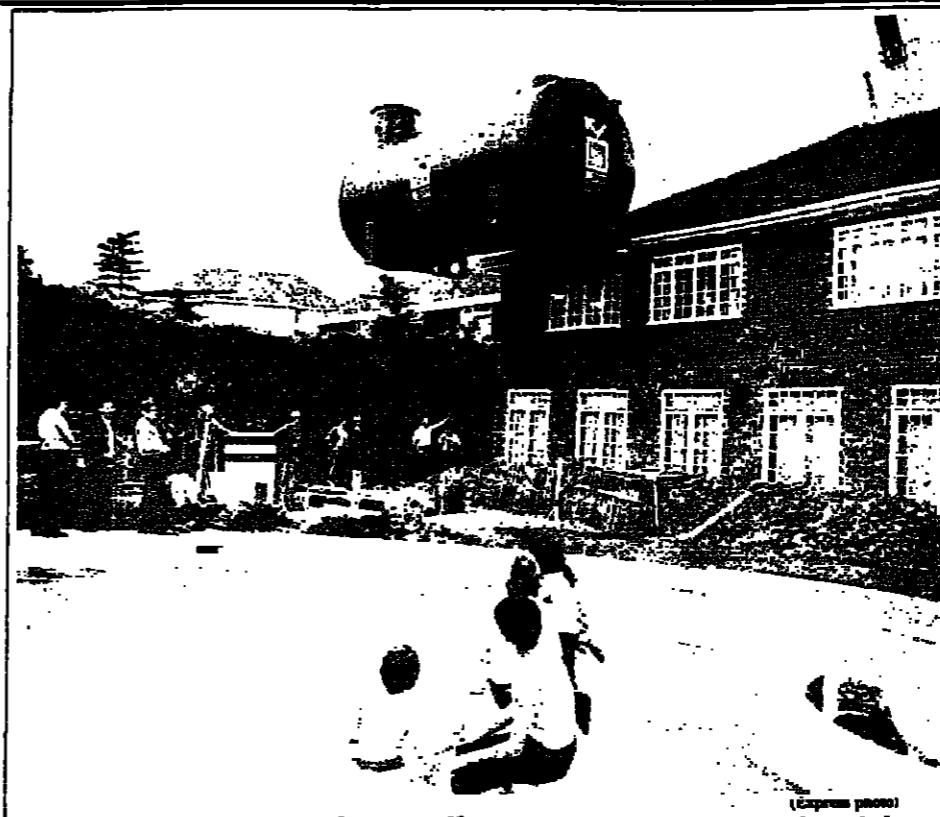
encyclopedia composed of eight million words, based largely on Britannica's micro-encyclopedia, the ready-reference section of

Britannica's 30-volume 15th edition. Speaking through an interpreter, Jiang Chunfang, chairman and chief editor, Encyclopedia of China, said that although China has been exposed to Western culture and scientific knowledge for the past 150 years, this is the first time such knowledge will be available in the form of an encyclopedia.

"In the past 2,000 years, despite the fact that China has published a number of encyclopedic publications, we respect Britannica's great prestige internationally," Jiang said. "We feel it will be extremely useful to translate an abridged version of the Encyclopedia Britannica."

The Chinese are the publishers of the world's largest reference book of an encyclopedic nature — the Grand Compendium of Yunglo.

It was prepared in manuscript form by more than 3,000 scholars between the years 1403 and 1408. The third emperor of the Ming dynasty ordered production of a universal compendium of human knowledge among the Chinese up to A.D. 1400.



BOMB-PROOF : A crane lowers a self-contained nuclear fallout shelter into a hole in a London backyard. The shelter, costing \$20,000, is said by its manufacturers to

### But ferries halted

## Fishermen ease blockade

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Shipping was

moving normally at the giant Mediterranean port of Fos-Sur-Mer Sunday as the easing of the fishermen's nation-wide port blockade allowed shipping to move at several other harbors, including Le Havre and Caen in the north.

Trawlers at Cherbourg in west France also lifted their blockade at 10 a.m. but they would not allow car ferries for Britain to leave and they warned that they intended to reimpose their barricade at 6 p.m. However, shipping remained imprisoned at Dieppe.

The lifting of the blockade at several

### 40 drowned

## off Mexico

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico, Aug. 24 (AP) — Rescue workers pulled at least 40 bodies out of the Gulf of Mexico Saturday after a ferry carrying a bus, several trucks and cars sank close to shore.

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